HIS SPEECH A REHASH OF THE MAJORITY BE-PORT-MR. WALKER WILL OFFER HIS OWN

Washington. Dec. 18 .- The speech in which Chairopened the debate on the Carlisle Curaid not seem to be regarded by members of that body as either interesting, instructive or impressive, if one could fairly judge from the general inatten-tion and painful lack of interest that prevailed. A chairman of the Committee of the Whole was comto ask him to suspend and to appeal to gway, so as not to drown the voice of the statesman

Before Mr. Springer began he asked unanimous sent (which he probably did not expect to obtain) have general debate on the bill end this week. Walker, of Massachusetts, promptly objected and there were also murmurs of dissent on both of the House. Mr. Springer then asked unani us consent that any and all members who migh lesire be allowed to have printed in ord" unspoken speeches on the subject before To this request Mr. Simpson, of Kanras, objected, and a score of other members were rady to do so if he had failed.

ringer then began his speech, which was all. As one Democrat described it, "the report was on which the Carlisle bill was borne it to that the speech of the chairman despite the fact that at the outset be uttered a novel truth, or made a remarkable conmake in regard to a measure brought forward by the committee was in favor of the bill When he followed that with the statement that the bill was "a compromise racasure" he was less accurate but equally infelicitous in

Chairman Springer stumbled often, and occasionally with considerable violence, in his attempts to explain the various provisions of the measure and if enacted into law. appliment of listening to his speech, Mr. Springer of the statements that he did make. Under the circes the interruptions of his speech by members who asked him questions that he could not setisfactorily answer seemed to be actually cruel. he stumbled more awkwardly than ever, and finally lost his temper when he was asked by Mr. Cannon, of Illinois, whether the \$100,000,000 borrowed by the Secretary of the Treasury within the last few months had not been applied or was not being used in the payment of current expenses of the Government. "There is nothing in this bill about was his curt reply.

Another thing that seriously detracted from the effect of the speech was Chairman Springer's statement that he intended at the proper time to offer to perfect the measure." This sounded strange in the ears of men who knew that no attempt whathad been made or allowed to be made amend or "perfect" the bill in committee before it was thrust into the House, accompanied by a pronme to rush it through that body in four days, under a gag rule that would not only choke off discussion, but prevent fair consideration or fair rtunity for amendment.

In contrasting the provisions of the bill for reon of notes of failed banks with those of the socalled Baltimore plan, Mr. Springer asserted that they were practically identical in their effect and extent. All the National banks and "ankers in he United States had indersed the Baltimore plan as a safe and desirable one.

Mr. Mahon (Rep., Penn.) asked what would be the effect of the scheme were half of the banks to fail. Would the other half be assessed to pay the orbits the failed banks?

Mr. Springer responded that if all the banks feiled the fund provided in the bill would be vastly more than sufficient to meet every demand made upon it. Discussing further the mutual liability proposed, Mr. Springer called attention to the fact that it was similar to the provisions of the Canadian and Scottish systems. In Canada the notes of failed banks bore 6 per cent interest and generally went at once They were sought for by banker and financiers as investments. In all the years, that the law had been in existence there had been only one case where a Canadian bank failed to pay noteholders and depositors in full, and in that case the depositors received 291-3 per cent of their the noteholders being fully repaid. Scottish system, in the 145 years of its existence, had never failed to pay noteholders in full.

Mr. Springer stated that at the proper time he would move to amend Section 7 of the bill so as to give the National banks a year after the passage of the bill within which to comply with the terms of the law, instead of fixing the limit at June 50, believed that the banks could at once con form to the requirements of the bill, but he recog-nized, he said, the necessity of avoiding anything that might possibly cause a flurry in financial cir-

Referring to the provision regarding State bank issues, Mr. Springer said that it might be assumed that States which wished the circulation of their banks to go beyond the borders of the State would make provisions for the redemption of their bank notes, which would make them safe. The State bank notes, however, would not be a legal tender. The proposition regarding State banks was different from the one discussed by the House at its last session—the repeal of the 10 per cent tax. He did not favor the repeal of the 10 per cent tax. He had not changed his mind regarding the State banks, but this did not prevent him from agreeing to a compromise, as he was not the kind of legislator who refused to take anything because he could not get what he wanted. This was not such a bill as he would report if he could have If this bill was enacted into law it would improve our financial system. It would only do this, but, in his opinion, it would give the United States the best financial system of any ed country in the world. If the House passed it, he said, he believed they would receive mmendation of their constituents, which they

had not received at the last election. Mr. Walker (Rep., Mass.) followed. He that if there ever was a case in which bread was sked and a stone given, a fish asked and a scorpion given, it was in this instance. Our banking system was so faulty that it was costing the people \$10,000,000 merely for the machinery of loaning capital after they had paid the interest. We loan only \$2,000,000 of \$2,000,000 of capital. No other banking system ties up so much of its loanable funds. And the House and the Committee on Banking and Currency refused to come to the aid of the people, by providing or proposing the led of the people, by providing or proposing the legislation that was necessary. Any form of legislation which operates first to the advantage of the cities was to the detriment of the country, and then it returns to blast the cities. Mr. Walker said at the proper time he would offer his own bill as a substitute for the Carlisle bill. In reply to a question as to what bill the minority indorsed, Mr. Walker said the minority indorsed no bill and would not until it was in a position to make its views effective.

In reply to further questions Mr. Walker digressed to speak of the method of redemption of notes practised in the Bank of France, which, he said, must be followed here in any safe system of finance. That System was so faulty that it was costing the peo-

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was, at the option of the customer, to give gold or silver in exchange for notes. In this practice the pressure of the laws of trade compelled a man to take sliver when that would serve his purpose and gave gold to a man who must have that metal to pay his debts. He desired, he said, to provide a use for sliver, and his bill would do so. "The laws of trade," he said, "cannot be defied; the laws of Congress can."

gress can."

Returning to the question of redemption of notes, Mr. Walker said he wanted to get back to the Jackson-Benton Democratic platform of compelling the banks, in return for the franchises granted them, to maintain at their own expense the parity of their notes with gold. "I want Congress," he said, "to do with regard to banking just what it does with regard to murder and theft-meddle for the benefit of the whole people and for nothing clae."

else."

Under the operations of his bill, Mr. Walker said, the losses from failed banks in the last thirty years would have amounted to \$8,000—an infinitesimal amount. He said that he had spent six years in preparing his bill; "and," he continued, "I am not the stupidest man on earth. Gaughter.) Eve spent more nights working on it than money would hire me to spend."

me to spend."

Mr. Walker expressed the belief that if his bill

Mr. walker expressed the belief that if his bill

me to spend."

Mr. Walker expressed the belief that if his bill were enacted into law within eighteen months, and before President Cleveland retired to private life, the financial difficulties now threatening the country would be entirely solved.

Mr. Tracey asked how long, under his bill, it would take to retire all the greenbacks.

Mr. Walker replied that in his opinion it would take from eight to twelve months.

Mr. Tracey sald he asked the question because he noticed that the minority, in their report upon the Carlishe bill—which he understood Mr. Walker to have written—criticised the Secretary's views on that subject.

Mr. Walker said that his bill was permissive; the Secretary's bill was mandatory. "You tell your boy, six years old, that if he does not do a certain thing you'll lick him, and he'll fight you if he's got any grit; and if he's big enough he'll lick you. (Laughter.) But if you suggest that the thing is for his benefit, and sit down to show him how it will be so, he will go right off to do it. Under the Carlishe bill the banks won't do what they will be glad to do under the Walker bill. I may take a little rose-colored view of that subject, however: I may be somewhat tinged with partisanship on that point, but I hope not. but I hope not."
but I hope not."
Walker said that his bill provided closing Mr. Walker said that his bill provided on some standard consisting of

Windom has died, and any Secretary who remains at the head of the Treasury Department for four years and does not die has not done his duty." (Laughter and applause.)

Mr. Hall (Dem., Mo.) said that the situation before the House presented but two alternatives—the present National banking law and the Carlisle bill. If the desire of the House was to change the present law, to afford any relief to the country, the Carlisle bill must be voted for. Mr. Hall devoted himself at some length to a criticism of the minority report on the Carlisle bill, which he characterized as the most curious composition he ever read. The objections to the bill urged by the minority. Mr. Hall said, were absurd.

In the course of his remarks Mr. Hall spoke of a substitute to be offered for the Carlisle bill by Mr. Springer, chairman of the committee, whereupon Mr. Cox (Dem., Tenn.) said he wanted to know when this substitute came; the committee did not know anything about it.

Mr. Springer explained that in his remarks earlier in the day he had given notice of several amendments which he would offer, and in order to avoid voting upon them separately he had said he might offer them all together in a substitute. The changes were immaterial and such as no one would object to. One was that currency sixes might be deposited as security for the National bank notes as well as legal tenders.

At the close of Mr. Hall's remarks the committee rose and at £55 o'clock the House adjourned until to-morrow.

BLAND HAS A NEW SCHEME. HE INTENDS TO SPRING IT AS A SUBSTITUTE

FOR THE CARLISLE BILL. Washington, Dec. 18 (Special) -- While the House Committee on Banking and Currency has been listening to protests against the Administration on Coinage, has not been idle or asieep. He began free-coinage bill was growing slimmer every day and he at once began to plan a flank His plans are virtually complete, and when the op-portune moment shall arrive he will be ready to

works. The bill which he has prepared as an amendment for all of the Administration's bill except the enacting clause provides for the free coinage of silver and for the deposit of gold and silver bullion, and the issuance of legal-tender notes upon it. The bullion is to be subsequently coined and the coin notes are to be redeemed in gold or silver, without discrimination, as may be most advantage Government. Provision is also made for issuing coin notes on standard silver coin. All the out-standing gold and silver certificates are to be retired and coin notes are to be substituted therefor. Pro-vision is also made for the redemption of outstanding greenbacks and Treasury notes in gold or standing greenbacks and Treasury notes in gold or silver coin without discrimination. An emergency fund is created so that in case of panle or money stringency the Secretary of the Treasury may, on deposit of United States interest-hearing bonds, issue coin notes to depositors of the bonds. Interest on such bonds is to go to the Government while they are on deposit, and should they mature while on deposit they are to be cancelled.

Concerning the measure Mr. Bland says: 'The main idea of it is to convert all our money into coin and coin notes, instead of silver certificates and National bank notes, and also to secure the free coinage of gold and silver.

A VIRGINIA ELECTION CONTEST. GROSS FRAUDS COMMITTED BY THE DEMOCRATIC MACHINE-CANDIDATES FOR THE

PENITENTIARY. Washington, Dec. 18 (Special).-One of the most interesting election contests to be tried by the next House of Representatives will be that of Borland against Tyler, of the Hd Virginia District, in which the most gross and outrageous frauds were committed by the Democrats, who manipulated opera tions under the new election law to suit their purposes. The demand of leading and influential Democrats, as well as of Republicans, Populists and Prohibitionists, in Virginia for legislation that would prevent a repetition of the election frauds that have disgraced the State for the last ten years was answered by the Democratic Legislaure in the form of a law that not only did not end the frauds and abuses which had aroused the in-dignation of decent and law-abiding citizens and created a strong sentiment in favor of reform, but which in the hands of unscrupulous and dishonest partisans itself became an instrument of fraud partisans itself became an instrument of fraud and dishonesty. In no district in the State were the spirit and ostensible intent of the new law more outrageously violated than in the Hd or Norfolk District. With a free and fair vote and an honest count this district would give a Republican majority of not less than 5,000, and yet an unpopu lar Democratic candidate for Representative Congress, in opposition to a popular Republican candidate, was returned as elected on November 6 by a majority of more than 3,500.

In conversation with a Tribune correspondent. Colonel William Lamb, of Norfolk, who is taking an active part in exposing the Democratic frauds in that district, said: "The frauds surpass any that I have ever heard of for variety and infamy. Mr Borland, the Republican candidate, would have received 3,000 majority on the official returns had there been a fair count, but by perjury and theft Mr. Tyler was declared elected by 3,507 majority We had intelligent advices both before and after the election from every precinct, and we have since collected evidence that would send over 100 election judges and clerks to the penitentiary for perjury if the juries would do their duty. The Tyle land contest promises to become a celebrated one in the LIVth Congress, and the inevitable result will be that Mr. Tyler will be forced to vacate the

will be that Mr. Tyler will be forced to vacate the seat his henchmen have stolen from Mr. Borland."

When asked if election officers guilty of fraud would be prosecuted, the Colonel replied: "These fellows will find they have aroused the wrong man if they expect me to submit tamely to their villany. My first intention was to sent them to the Grand Jury, but I concluded it would not be the best policy because it would give them the opportunity to intimidate witnesses and cover up their tracks."

"Has any attempt been made to remove or intimidate any of Judge Borland's witnesses?"

"There have been attempts to intimidate witnesses by some of the gang from different parts of the district. The strikers and henchmen do the work and are upheld by men who ought to be ashamed to have a hand in such dirty work. I have a detective watching those fellows, and if repeated attempts are made to intimidate witnesses I will make matters exceedingly warm for them. I shall clean out this Augean stable if it takes me months.

There is no man in Virginia who stands higher.

months."

There is no man in Virginia who stands higher in the estimation of the people than Colonel Lamb does. He commands the respect and confidence of all good citizens irrespective of party. He is more over a man of known courage and determination, and one who will keep his word.

INABILITY TO STOP DEBATE IS INABILITY TO LEGISLATE, HE SAYS.

METHODS NOW IN VOGUE IN THE "DELIBERA-TIVE" BRANCH RELICS OF THE BURIED

INY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE!

Washingtor, Dec. 18.-Mr. Hill seems to have been ng about no less eagerly than Mr. Cleveland all factions in the Democratic party have grown absolutely weary of "tariff reform." Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Carlisle, as is well known, are frantically own political wounds by pushing to the front a similarly new and alluring political issue—the "re-

the code of "Silurian epigrams," by which the enough to risk the imputation of condoning "Reed ism" by openly taking similar ground.

of the majority—which always ignored the majority—should be permitted to deter Schalters from their plain duty in the premites.

The continuation of "no cloture" meant compromise on every measure. It meant no legislation without the consent of the minority. It meant continued inertion to the end. If the first necessary steps were taken, the Senate's pathway would be cleared for action.

Mr. Hill occupied about an hour in the delivery of his speech.

He was followed by Mr. Hoar, who expressed his full agreement with Mr. Hill's view of the necessity of a change of the rules of the Senate. It was one of the gravest public questions likely to arise, and ought to be dealt with with a care and circumspection equal to what should be hestowed on an important amendment to the Constitution of the United States. He thought that Mr. Hill's proposed rule was defective. The best scheme which occurred to him (Mr. Hoar) was that, after a particular time, the Senate should be authorized to order the previous question, and after that, every member of the body should have an opportunity to address the Senate for some fixed time, perhaps, at least one hour. That would bring the debate to an end in 100 hours if there were 100 Senators and each wished to speak.

After further discussion Mr. Hill's resolution went over until to-morrow, and the consideration of the Nicaraguan Canal bill was resumed. Mr. Turple (Dem., Ind.) continued his argument (begun yesterday) against the bill, but had not finished his speech when the Senate at 4.30 p. m. adjourned.

AN IMPORTANT DECISION. THE COURT OF CLAIMS MAKES A BULING ON . DISPUTED POINT OF LAW.

Washington, Dec. 18 (Special) - A decision of con siderable interest to litigants before the United States Court of Claims was rendered by that tri-bunal yesterday. On May 14, 1894, the court, after long consideration, rendered a judgment in favor of E. P. Bliss, administrator of Donald McKay, de ceased, against the United States. The Judgment was in favor of claimant. On July 2 the Attorney-General filed a motion to set aside the judgment and order a new trial, and he subsequently filed another motion to amend the findings of May it. Pending action on these motions, Nathani I Me-Kay, a brother of the deceased claimant, was efted on December 5 by the court to appear before a commissioner and testify in the case. On the came facts and saying: "Your petitioner is advised and believes that the court is without authority to issue compulsory process to compel with sees to at tend and testify in support of motions to set eside its judgments. The petitioner therefore peays your

On December 7 the court directed that the order for the examination of the witness he suspended until the parties to the action could be heard, and the hearing was set for December 10. Assistant Attorney-General Dodge, who has charge of the defence, was not ready on that day, but filed his brief on the following day. On December 10, low ver, Mr. McKay filed an answer, from which the following is an extract:

I have been served with a subpoens to tenify in behalf of the United States in the case of Edward P. Bliss, executor of my brother, Donald McKay, deceased, Unless compelled, I will not render the Attorney-General any assistance in his effocts to set aside the ludkment which the Court of Claims has rendered in said cause, and I coust let his motion in itself an injustice to the claimant. I respectfully submit that my freedom of action in this matter is a part of my personal liberty, and I have not been deprived of it either by my own act or by the laws of the United States.

In the decision rendered to-day, the court says:

by the laws of the United States.

In the decision rendered to-day, the court rays:

It is hereby ordered by the court that the witness appear according to the requirement of the writ at such time as may be indicated by the Attorney-General, which shall suit the convenience of the witness as near as may be. If the witness shall neglect to do so the Attorney-General may file a statement verified by affidavit or certified to by counsel showing the specific facts which he expects to prove by the witness, and such statement will be considered by the court on the motion for a new trial in lieu of the deposition of the witness.

According to this decision, a witness will not be ompelled to testify by the Court of Claims in sup compelled to testify by the Court of Chi'ns in sup-port of a motion to overturn one of its own judg-ments, and probably Assistant Attoracy-General Dodge will not in another case place bimself in ex-actly the same position that he occupies in this one, which was pending in the Court of Talins several years before the judgment was pronounced that he is now trying to have that tribunal set aside.

TO REFORM THE CONSULAR SERVICE Washington, Dec. 18.-In the Senate to-day Mr. vice under the Civil Service laws-ambassadors, enyoys extraordinary and minister: resident to be exvoys extraordinary and inhibit results of the consular agents and vice-consuls, except when such offices are held by citizens of the United States and shall not be in the line of promotion. The bill provides that the present incum of the service covered by the plan of reorganization shall be gradually recalled within three years from the date of the passage of the bill, and may be readmitted to the grade of the service which they now hold in passing the prescribed examination. Transfers from the State Department to diplomatic service and vice versa are provided for.

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IN AND OUT OF CONGRESS.

SPAIN EXPECTED TO CHANGE HER ATTI-TUDE TOWARD AMERICAN FLOUR.

SWINDLING FIRMS EXPOSED BY THE POSTOFFICE DEPARTMENT MR. BISSELL BACK AT HIS DESK. FOR A BRIDGE ACROSS

Washington, Dec. 18.-It is confidently expected at the State Department that the Spanish Government uptly abolish its discrimination against ations made by Minister Hannis Taylor re-

against Sears, Roebuck & Co., Alva Manu advertise a \$15 solid silver water pitcher for sale at \$155, and a prize was offered to certain purchasers. The person sending the first order under this scheme was to receive a \$500 plano as a prize and the silver water pitcher. Then, to the person send this intended to the first order from each State was promised a \$50 gold watch as a prize, and with every subsequent order some sort of a premium was offered. It is said at the Postoffice Department that these companies received the money sent with the orders and never sent anything back. Another scheme was to send circulars to children asking for a certain sum of money. The company advertising promised to send them a dozen cakes of soap to self. The person sending in the first order was to receive a \$50 bicycle, but it happened that the subscribers received worthless cakes of soap, and a prize was never given. The promoters of this swindle were arrested in Chicago yesterday, and bound over by the United States Commissioner.

Postmaster-General Bissell has returned to Wash-

appointed Assistant United States District-Attorney for the Northern District of New-York, in place of William V. S. Woodward, resigned.

Mr. Daniels (Rep., N. Y.) introduced in the House bridge across the Ningara River at Grand Island. The bill modifies one heretofore introduced for the same purpose by eliminating certain objectionable

ordered favorable reports on bills granting a pen gon of \$100 per month to the wislow of General Naat \$20 a month Martha Curtis Carter, widow of Admiral Carter, also the Senate bill pensioning the widow of General Crittenden—the latter bill amended by reducing the amount from \$100 to \$20 a month.

The Treasury Department is informed that \$1.800. 600 in gold was withdrawn from the Sub-Treasury at New-York to-day, thus reducing the gold re-serve to 59,534,909

Representatives of steamship companies and of the Government had a hearing before Assistant Secretary Wike, of the Treasury Department, to day on what is termed the "Maintenance Question at Ellis Island, New-York, There were present Superintendent Stump, of the Bureau of Immigration; Assistant Commissioner McSweeney, of New-York; H. Maitland Kersey, of the White Star Line; Dr. G. O. Glavis, of Washington, and Mr. Lord, of the firm of Lord, Day & Lord, attorneys, of New-York City, representing various steamship companies. The question at issue was whether, during the time of landing immigrants at Ellis Island, New-York, the steamship companies or the immigration authorities should pay for the maintenance of immigrants. This maintenance consists usually of only a single meal for the limmigrant, but taken in the aggregate amounts to a large sum annually. The United States Government farms out the "privilege" at Ellis Island, and the steamship companies make the charge indirectly that the landing and examination of immigrants are so arranged that by detention, etc., they are compelled to be fed, thus putting money into the pocket of "privilege" holders at the expense of the steamship companies the option of examining passengers aboard the vessel or at Ellis Island, and they choose the latter method. As a result of the conference, he promised to look into any charges of detention for improper purposes. of the firm of Lord, Day & Lord, attorneys, of New mproper purposes.

Ex-Senator Dawes and Mr. Kidd, of the Dawes Indian Commission, appeared before the House Judiciary Committee to-day and argued in favor of the passage of the bill to establish three judicial districts in the Indian Territory. Under present conditions, it is asserted, murders in the Territory are numerous, and the perpetrators, as a ritory are numerous, and the perpetrators, as a rule, escape unpunished because of the absence of local courts having jurisdiction over such matters. The whites in the Territory, it is asserted, far outnumber the Indians, and the latter are at the mercy of their white neighbors, and will be antil some protection is given them in the form of new courts. Senator Dawes stated among other things that fifty-three murders were recently committed in one month in the Territory. The opponents of the bill will probably be heard in opposition to it at the next meeting of the committee.

In the Criminal Court this morning Captain How gate, the ex-chief signal officer, who is indicted for forgery and embezzling large sums of money belonging to the United States, pleaded not guilty to longing to the Unifed States, pleaded not guilty to seven embezzlement indictments against him, which were last week sustained by the Court of Appeals on appeal from the Criminal Court's decision overruling demurrers thereto. On Saturday next Captain Howgate will again be arraigned to plead to seven forgery indictments, and on that day trial will be set for all the cases against him, which will not be until some time in January.

Stark, presented by the State of New-Hampshire

GEMS A SPECIALTY. WATCHES, &c.

to Congress, will be unveiled at 2 o'clock on Thursday atternoon. There will be no formal presentation, as was the case a year ago, when the bronze
statue of General Shields, the gift of Illinois, was
unveiled. Speeches will be made in the House and
Senate commemorative of the great statesman
and soldier, but there will be no crowd in Statuary
Hall to witness the unveiling, which work has
been delegated to the architect of the Capitol. The
occasion will be made interesting, however, by
the presence in Washington of Governor John B.
Smith, of New-Hampshire, who will be accompanied
by his staff and the members of his executive
council.

The production of pig iron is the basis of all modern industries, the barometer of industrial life, according to American Consul Stephen, at Annaberg, Germany, in a report to the Departnent of State. If the production is decreasing, this is industrial retrogression, he says, and increased production is a sign of general growing activity. Compared with the other European fronproducing countries, according to the latest official statistics, Germany presents a steady increase alone. producing countries, according to the latest olicitarististics, Germany presents a steady increase alone, amounting to over a million and a half tons in the last ten years. Though England is as yet producing as much pig-iron as France and Germany together, her output has nevertheless taken a downward course. Assuming that England's annual decrease and Germany's increase will continue at the same rate, the two countries will meet on the same level in a very few years, and a few years added will put Germany second only to the United States in pig-iron production. The Consul attributes Germany's increase to the growing demand for the use of pig-iron in the manufacture of machinery and tools, of railway, ship and bridge building, and all the other branches of industry where from is the material factor. The report states that the German production of pig-iron for 1883 was 4,853,148 tons, against 6,829,841 for Great Britain, and 2,932,567 for France.

MINOR PROCEEDINGS IN THE SENATE. Washington, Dec. 18 .- The bill appropriating \$100,00 o supply an urgent deficiency for public printing and binding was received from the House and was passed without reference to the Committee on Ar propriations-Mr. Cockrell (Dem., Mo.), chairman of committee, stating that the bill had been con sidered informally and had been unanimously agreed to, as unless it were passed to-day the work at the printing office would have to stop this evening.

A bill to provide a municipal building and courthouse for the District of Columbia in Municipal

square, at a cost of not over \$2,500,000, was reported and placed on the calendar.

Mr. Dolph, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported back adversely the House bill in relation the forfeiture of ratiroad lands in cases where the road was not completed at the time fixed by the grant, although it was subsequently completed and accepted. He said that it was a general act; but that the effect of it could be illustrated by saying that it would forfelt all the lands of the Northern westward between Bismarck and the Co lumbia River. The majority of the Committee wa of the opinion that Congress had no power to forfthose lands, and that, even if it had, the forfelture would be inequitable, unjust and rulnous to the atry through which the railroads passed.

Mr. Berry (Dem., Ark.), chalrman of the Com-nittee on Public Lands, said that the bill was prob-

Mr. Berry (Deim, Ark.), chairman of the Committee on Public Lands, said that the bill was probably as important as any pending in the Senate, and that the adverse report had been ordered by a majority of one. In point of fact, five members of the committee were in favor of the bill, and five against it; but in order to have a report made, one of the former had voted for the adverse report. He idinavity did not believe that the railroads were entitled to one foot of those lands. The report was placed on the calendar.

Mr. Gallinger (Rep., N. H.) offered a preamble and resolution, reciting that the political union of the two great English-speaking communities of North America could insure the rapid development of its boundless natural resources, enlarge its domestic and foreign commerce, and add immensely to its influence, prestige and power; inviting "the Canadian people to cast in their to with their own continent" and assuring them that "they shall have all that the continent can give them. We will respect their freedom of action and welcome them, when they desire it, into an equal and honorable union." Mr. Gallinger asked to have the resolution referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, and hoped that that committee would give a hearing on the subject. He declared that he had no doubt of the ultimate political union of Canada and the United States. The resolution was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. Lodge (Rep., Mass.) offered a tesolution call-

THE FAYERWEATHER WILL CASE. AN APPEAL TO BE TAKEN-WHAT THE LAWYERS

The decision by Judge Trunx overthrowing th deed of gift in the Fayerweather will has not put an end to public and professional interest in that fa-

mous case. It is a foregone conclusion that the contest will be continued in the higher courts. Willam Blatkie and Colonel Edward C. James, who ap pear for the heirs, have already said that an appeal be prosecuted at once to the Court of Appeals and that the fight has now really been begun. nel James said yesterday:
"It is one of the most beautiful test cases in law

and equity now before the courts. Of course we have not heard the last of it. Section 1,622 of the 'ode of Civil Procedure provides that 'on the appeal the General Term of the Superior Court shall view all questions of fact and of law, and may either modify or affirm the judgment, or award a new trial, or grant to either party such judgment as such parties may be entitled to."

William B. Putney, of Putney & Bishop, who were counsel for all the plaintiffs, and especially for Amherst and Williams colleges, explained the cause of professional interest in the three-corners "There is a statute," he said, "which preents a man from leaving more than half his es tate, by will, away from his widow, if he has one In effect, this is what was done with the Fayer-weather fortune through the codicils empowering the executors, Messrs Ritch, Bulkley and Vaughan, to dispose of the residue of the estate. In other words, it is a question whether a person can do that which is prohibited in the law by doing it in another way than that mentioned by the law. It is a point rarely raised, and hence makes this case-especially interesting as a test. I hardly think the decision of Judge Truax will be set aside." effect, this is what was done with the Fayer-

GREAT ELECTRIC LIGHT PLANT FOR A STORE. After ten months' steady labor in perfecting their lectric lighting apparatus, Hilton, Hughes & Co vesterday afternoon completed the erection of one of the largest isolated electric light plants in the world. The six new boilers are among the largest ever made in this country. The engines and dynamos are of the latest and best pattern and make. At 4 p. m. 12,000 electric lights burned freely and well, when the engines were started by ex and well, when the engines were successful.

Judge Henry Hilton. The dynamos are placed
on the Tenth-st, side of the immense building and
are encased in glass from the customers' side of the
house, thus permitting a free, unobarructed view
of their workings.

TWO PLAYS TO BE GIVEN FOR A CHURCH. The School of Comedy will give two plays for he benefit of the Lenox Avenue Unitarian Church One-hundred-and-twenty-first-st. and Lenox-ave., to-morrow and Friday evening, at the church. The plays are "Barbara," by Jerome K. Jerome, and "Philopoena." Tickets for the performance, which are 50 cents, can be obtained at the door, or from the patronesses, who are Mrs. William Houston Kenyon, Mrs. William C. Savage, Mrs. Houston Kenyon, Mrs. William C. Savage, Mrs.
A. Wendell Jackson, Mrs. Charles L. Holt, Mrs.
Robert H. Davis, Mrs. Charles Francis Stone, Mrs.
J. E. Conant, Mrs. A. Claxton Cary, Mrs. M. W.
Ditmar, Mrs. Aaron H. Wellington, Mrs. E. R.
Clark and Mrs. Francis W. Leggett.

DAMAGE TO THE MD REGIMENT ARMORY. A fire was discovered at 11 a, m. yesterday on the third floor of the 22d Regiment Armory, at Sixty-eighth-st. and the Boulevard. The fire broke out beneath a massive range, which was being used by some tailors, who were pressing uniforms. It was discovered by George E. Phillips, the six-year-old son of the janitor. He ran downstairs and told his father. Captain Thornton, of Company E, who was talking to the jant tor, ran to the corner and sent in an alarm. firemen were promptly on hand, but it took some time to put out the flames. Considerable damage was done to the quartermasters' rooms, on the second floor, by water, and also to the armorers' quarters on the first floor. None of the uniforms or arms were damaged. The loss is estimated at \$1,500.

EXCHANGING SHOTS WITH BURGLARS. Salem, N. J., Dec. 18.-Burglars entered the depot

at Woodstown this morning between 12 and 1 o'clock and after blowing open the safe with giant powder secured about \$100. The charge awakened the members of two families living near the depot. bera of two families living near the depot. Three men hurried to the depot. All were armed. They found three men standing about the station and the citizens were warned to keep back. Each of the citizens was armed, and they at once opened fire on the three at the depot. Several shots were fired. The thieves returned the fire. In a few minutes two more men came from the depot and joined the three on the platform. Then, holding the citizens away by firing, the five escaped down the track and were lost in the darkness.

Washington, Dec. 18.-The torpedo-boat Cushing

which left Newport on Sunday, on her way to winter quarters at the Washington Navy Yard, put into Lewes, Del., last night on account of rough



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We have bought the entire stock of J. S. CONOVER CO..

ONE-HALF ACTUAL COST, consisting of Onyx Top Tables, Easels, Pedestals, Brass Andirons,

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Fire Sets and Fenders,

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66 FOR HOLIDAY GIFTS AT THE POPULAR SHOP."

CAMES.

There are such unusual things as EFTHE LIBITATY SLIPPER STOOLS: On English, Flemish, and Forest Oak.) CTHE ENGLISH HIGHBACKED EASY CHAIRS: EFTHE COMPORTABLE CUSHIONED WICKER CHAIRS: on Liberty Velvets and Chintzes.)

GTHE DOWN DIVAN PILLOWS:
(in Liberty Pabrics and Eastern Stuffs.) EFTHE OLD COLONIAL CHAIRS AND TABLES:

THE DELFT BLUE PLACQUES, AND LAMPS, AND CANDLE STICKS, AND DUTCH STYLE CHAIRS AND TABLES. Personal Inspection is Cordially Invited. JOSEPH P. McHUGH & CO., 1424 St. W. NEW-YORK. at 5th Ave. Upholstery workrooms on the premises, at the service of patrons purchasing stuffs for furniture or curtains.

Tastes Good and Does Good, HIRES' ROOTBEER

A Temperance Drink for Temperance People SUPERFLUOUS HAIR

weather and head winds. It had been intended by her officers to make a record run from Brenton's Reef to the capes of the Chesapenke, as a means of comparison with the time consumed on the in-land canal route by which she went to Newport last spring, but the weather on the Atlantic this week been very severe, and it was probably found inadvisable to drive the little vessel at high speed. The flagship Philadelphia, of the Pacific Station, which has been under repairs at the Mare Island Navy Yard since Admiral Walker brought her home from Hawaii, anchored off San Francisco to-day for inspection. She is ready for a sea cruise, but has no orders to leave the coast.

A SCAFFOLD FALLS WITH SIX WORKMEN. Perth Amboy, N. J., Dec. 18.-Six carpenters vorking or a scaffold in this city were injured this afternoon by the breaking of a faulty plank which had been used as a part of the scaffold. The men were at work on the new smelting works which are were at work on the lew sincerons were at work on the lew single recreted by Guggenheimer & Sons, of New-York City, to smelt the product of their Central American mines. The six men fell in a heap. One had his skun fractured and will probably die. He was hurried off to the General Hospital in Elizabeth. George S. Day, son of one of the contractors, was one of those injured. Three of his ribs were

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